Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1802. [No. 329.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
Cotton in bales---*on a credit.*

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting.
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Dec. 21. Vendue-Master.

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.
Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.—ALSO,

A quantity of Dry Goods,

Viz.

Kendal Cottons,
Kerseys,
Halfthicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Dussils, Flannels,
Irish and Sheeting Linens,
German Oznaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,
Dec. 21. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On Saturday next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon,

Will be Sold at Public Sale,

The Sloop FAVORITE,

Burthen 53 tons, as she now lies at Harper's wharf, on a credit of 6 and 9 months, for notes with approved endoriers, payable at the Banks of Alexandria and George-Town.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Dec. 29. Vendue Master.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday next will be sold at the Vendue Store,

A quantity of Iron Castings, and Stock Locks.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
December 31. Vendue Master.

To Rent,

THAT handsome, convenient three story *BRICK HOUSE*, lately occupied by Edmud J. Lee, Esq. in King street, a few doors west of Pitt street.

SAMUEL CRAIG.
Dec. 15. 3m

William Hartshorne

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Mill, or in Alexandria,

Plaister of Paris by the ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
Indian Meal or Rye Meal, bolted or unbolted,
Corn or any other grain (except wheat) ground for toll at the mill.

At his store in Town,

Hay in bundles, corn by the bushel,
Loaf or lump sugar by the hhd. or bbl.
Jamaica spirit by the hhd. or barrel, more than 3 years old,
First and second quality James River tobacco in kegs,
A few very good mill spindles,
Two good scale beams.

For Sale,

A number of valuable Lots in town.

Also, to Sell or Rent,

A valuable Brick House on King street, now in the tenure of Thomas Cruse.

To Let,

A two story Frame House, on Duke street, with a large garden and a well of good water at the door. 12 mo. 22.

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received, by the Reserve from London, part of his

FALL ASSORTMENT,

and is in daily expectation of receiving the balance by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

James Wilson.
Sept. 12. d

For BOSTON,

The Schooner PRISCILLA
(A good vessel)
PRINCE HARDING, Master,
Will take freight on reasonable terms.—Apply to the Master on board, or to
JOHN G. LADD,

Who has lately received and now offers for Sale,

20 Hogsheads of excellent Molasses,
15 do. do. Sugar,
25 do. do. Rum,
5 do. Copperas & Brimstone,
10 Casks Cordials,
20 Barrels Boston Beef,
30 Casks, 20 Boxes } Fresh Raisins,
50 Bags Coffee,
200 Boxes Candles and Soap,
5 Bags Cotton,
5 Do. Hops,
10 Boxes Cotton and Wool Cards,
20 Do. 10 by 18 Glass,
30 Chests fresh Teas, 20 Bales Russia Sheeting, 8 Do. Ravens Duck, } Entitled to drawback.
3 Cases of Writing Paper,
50 Boxes fresh Chocolate,
Excellent Dumb Fish, &c. &c. &c.

December 8. d

SOAL LEATHER

And Mens' coarse Shoes,
Just received a quantity, for sale by
JOHN G. LADD.
Dec. 19. d

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the brig Neptune, from Lisbon,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

100 casks Lisbon Wine of a superior quality,
800 bushels of Salt,
1 bale of Morocco Skins,
A few boxes of Lemons and Oranges,
Figs in Frails,
Olive Oil, Almonds, Filberts,
10 bundles floor carpets and foot mats.

They have likewise on hand,

A few bales of Negro cottons and blankets,
German Linens,
Earthen Ware in crates, Sugar in hhds. and bls. and coffee in bags and tierces.

Nov. 30. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT
COTTOM & STEWART's
Book-Store, Royal-street,

POLITICAL ESSAYS,

RELATIVE TO THE

War of the French Revolution;

—VIZ.—

AN ARGUMENT

Against continuing the War, for the subversion of the Republican Government of France:

A LETTER

To the Duke of Portland, being an answer to the two Letters of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, against treating for Peace with the French Republic:—And

A MEMORIAL,

Proposing a Plan, for the Conquest and Enancipation of Spanish America, by means which would promote the tranquility of Ireland.

BY JAMES WORKMAN, ESQ.

Nov. 20.

L A W.

MERIT v. DEMERIT.

The Rival Clergy for Chaplainship to Congress.

For Sale at this Office,

The Clerical Candidates.

A POEM.

The above work is printed on fine wove paper, containing 36 pages, octavo, price 25 cents.

Dec. 3. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Cottom & Stewart,

And for Sale at their Book Store,

Price 37½ Cents,

Certain Acts of the Commonwealth of Virginia for regulating the *Militia*, and of the Congress of the United States, more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, with the Rules and Articles of war.

In the case of Andrew Ramsay and Wm. Ramsay, Bankrupts.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy was duly awarded and issued against Andrew Ramsay and William Ramsay, of the town of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, by the name and the description of Andrew Ramsay and William Ramsay, on the ninth day of December, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and one: And whereas the commissioners in and by the said commission named and authorised, have declared them to be bankrupts; the said commissioners do hereby summon and require the said Andrew Ramsay and William Ramsay personally to be and appear before the commissioners, in the said commission named, on Thursday the thirty first day of this present month; on Thursday the 28th day of January next; and on Thursday the 11th day of February next, at the Washington tavern in Alexandria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, then and there to be examined, and to make a full & true discovery and disclosure of all their estate and effects according to the directions of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," at either of which meetings the creditors of said bankrupts may attend to prove the same, and those who are indebted to the said bankrupts, or have effects of any kind in their hands belonging to them, are not to pay away or secrete the same.

JAMES KEITH,
J. C. HERBERT,
J. B. NICKOLLS, } Comm'rs.

Teste, HENRY MOORE,
Secretary to the Commission.

Dec. 22. d8t

STOCK in TRADE.

To be disposed of, the entire Stock of
KID, ELIOT & Co.
King street, Alexandria,
Consisting of
Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery, Crockery & Glass Ware, Paper Hangings, Paints, India Cottons, a few Groceries, and a variety of other articles.

All of which have been purchased on the best terms for Cash.

Liberal terms and credits will be given to any person wishing to purchase the whole Stock.

N. B. The copartnership of *Kid, Eliot and Co.* will cease on the 1st January next, by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the firm, are desired to send in their accounts for payment—and all indebted to them are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers.

ROBERT KID,
SAMUEL ELIOT, jun.
Dec. 21. d1m

JUST RECEIVED,

COARSE WOOLLENS,

Consisting of

Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings, striped blankets and kersey duffils---For sale on very moderate terms by the package, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.
Oct. 6. d

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL

Has received, per the Eliza, from Liverpool, an Importation of

Fall & Winter Goods,

which he is now opening at the store lately occupied by Messrs. A. and W. Ramsay, on King-street, and which he offers for sale on moderate terms by the piece or package. *Also,*

25 Crates Earthen Ware,

well assorted.

Sept. 29. eo

☞ The Members of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings in the State of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their general annual meeting to be held on the first Monday in January next (being the 4th day of the said month) at the Capitol, by 10 A. M. agreeable to the 3d and 25th articles of their constitution; those who do not attend in person, or by proxy, will be represented by the member of the State Legislature of their respective counties or districts.

W. F. AST,
Principal Agent, M. A. S.
Richmond, 23d, Nov. 1801.

☞ The Members of the Mutual Insurance Company, against Fire on Goods and Furniture in the State of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their annual general meeting to be held at their general office in the city of Richmond, on the second Wednesday of January next (being the 13th day of the said month) by ten o'clock, A. M. agreeable to their constitution.

W. F. AST,
Principal Agent, M. I. C.
Richmond, Nov. 23, 1801.

PHILIP WANTON

Has just received from Birmingham, a neat Assortment of

Sadlery, japann'd goods,

Brass Candlesticks, Shovels and Tongs, Wire Fenders, Saddler's Webbing, Saddle Trees, &c. &c.

A few barrels of excellent shoe thread and twine.

12 mo. 7. 2aw 3t‡

To be Hired,

An excellent dining room servant. Enquire of the Printers.

LETTER FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

Accompanying a report, and ſundry ſtatements prepared in purſuance of the act ſupplementary to the act, intituled "an act to eſtabliſh the Treaſury Department."

—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 18th, 1801.

SIR,

I have the honor to encloſe a report, prepared in obedience to the directions of the act, ſupplementary to the act intituled "an act to eſtabliſh the Treaſury Department."

I have the honor to be
Very reſpectfully,
Sir,
Your obedient ſervant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The honorable the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

—

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the act ſupplementary to the act entitled "An act to eſtabliſh the Treaſury Department," the Secretary of the Treaſury reſpectfully ſubmits the following Report and Eſtimates:

The permanent revenue of the United States, according to the laws now in force, conſiſt of—firſt. Duties on merchandize and tonnage 2d. Internal duties on ſtills and domeſtic diſtilled ſpirits, refined ſugar, licences to retailers, ſales at auction, and pleaſurable carriages—3d. Proceeds of the ſales of public lands—4th. Duties on Poſtage—5th, Dividends on ſhares in the Bank of the United States—6th. Incidental, ariſing from fees, fines and penalties, repayments in the treaſury, and ſales of public property, other than lands.

Duties on Merchandize and Tonnage.

The receipts in the Treaſury, ariſing from that ſource, have amounted, for the year ending on the 30th September, 1801, to dollars 10,126,213 92. If to this ſum be added the drawbacks paid by collectors, on the exportation of domeſtic diſtilled ſpirits and refined ſugar, which are a charge on the internal revenues, and that part of the additional duties laid in the year 1800, which did not operate during the year to which thoſe receipts refer; the ſum which would have been received, at the preſent rates of duties, cannot be eſtimated at leſs than 10,500,000 dollars. The amount of duties ſecured on the 30th September laſt, and falling due in the courſe of the year 1802, compared with that of preceding years, juſtifies an opinion, that, had the importations and exportations continued in the ſame proportion, thoſe duties would have brought in the Treaſury, during the year 1802, near eleven millions of dollars.

How far this branch of revenue may be affected by the reſtoration of peace in Europe, is rather a ſubject of Speculative conjecture than of calculation: That it will be liable to ſudden and conſiderable fluctuations, cannot be doubted; and for that reaſon a greater degree of correctneſs may be obtained, by forming an eſtimate for a number of years than for any one year.

The period, for which ſuch an eſtimate ſhould be made, being arbitrary ſo far as relates to the revenue; that of the eight years 1802—1809 is ſelected, principally in reference to the payments to be made on account of the public debt: the whole of the foreign debt being actually due within that term of years, and the eight per cent ſtock becoming redeemable the laſt year of the period.

The beſt data on which the eſtimate may be predicated, ſeem to be the actual conſumption of imported articles, during former years, and the ratio of encreaſe of population, aſcertained by the cenſus.

With a view to the firſt object, the ſtatements A to H, have been abſtracted from the record in the Treaſury. They exhibit the value or quantities of imported articles, on which duties have been actually paid for each calendar year from 1790 to 1800, deducting from the groſs amount imported each year, the value or quantities of articles re-exported during the ſame year, which were entitled to drawback.

Thoſe ſtatements do not however ſhow correctly, principally for the laſt years, the actual annual amount of conſumption, becauſe, 1ſt. Exportations to a conſiderable, but not preciſely aſcertained amount, have taken place under ſuch circumſtances as did not entitle the articles exported to a drawback: and 2d, the amount of foreign articles remaining on hand at the cloſe of the year 1800, was much greater in proportion to the reſpective population, than that on hand at the commencement of the year 1790. Thoſe cauſes which affect to an inconſiderable degree the years, 1790 1792, and but partially thoſe immediately ſucceeding, would, however, render any deduction drawn from thoſe documents, in relation to the years 1799 and 1800, altogether fallacious.

The preceeding nine years may be divided into two diſtinct periods; the firſt, from the 1ſt day of January 1790, to the 31ſt day of December 1792, includes the three years which immediately preceeded the European maratime war; the ſecond includes the ſix firſt years of that war, viz. from the commencement of 1793, to the cloſe of 1798.

In order to obtain a diſtinct view, for each of theſe two periods, of the annual average conſumption of foreign articles, and of the annual average revenue which at the rate of the preſent duties, would have accrued thereon, the table [L.] has been prepared, which ſhews that the nett annual revenue, which, would at the preſent rate of duties, have accrued during each of thoſe two periods, amounts on an average, for the year 1790 to 1792 to 6,163,000 dollars: and for the years 1793 to 1798, to 8,350,000 dollars. Theſe ſums conſtitute, not the receipts in the Treaſury, but the revenue which would have accrued during the reſpective years to which they refer. The firſt may be conſidered as the revenue accruing during the year 1791; the laſt as that accruing during the year, ending 30th June 1796; and as on account of the credit given for the payment of duties, the revenue accruing during one year, conſtitutes nearly the receipts of the year ending nine months later, thoſe two ſums, and the receipts of the year ending on the 30th September 1801, as above ſtated, may, without material error, be conſidered as the receipts, of three diſtinct years, four years and a half diſtant each from the other, viz.

	Dollars.
For the year ending 30th Sept. 1792,	6,163,000
For the year ending 30th March 1797,	8,350,000
For the year ending 30th September 1801,	10,500,000

The ratio of encreaſe during the whoel period of nine years, exceeds ſeventy per cent, whilſt that of population, during the ſame, time was hardly more than thirty per cent.

The ratio of encreaſe during the firſt period of four years and a half, is near 35 ½ per cent, and during the laſt more than 25 ½ per cent, whilſt that of population, for each period, was only at the rate of 14 per cent. The greater ratio of encreaſe during the firſt, than during the laſt period of four years and a half, is owing to the compariſon, in the firſt, being between a period of European peace, and a period of European war, and in the laſt, between two periods of European war.

The ratio of encreaſe of population, being aſcertained by the cenſus to be at the rate of 34 per cent. for ten years; if the encreaſe of conſumption ſhall be ſuppoſed to be hereafter preciſely the ſame as that of population, the annual receipts of the eight years, 1802—1809, may be eſtimated as nearly fifty per cent greater than thoſe of the years 1790—1792, or at the ſum of near 9,250,000, dollars, if that period be aſſumed as the baſis on which to predicate the eſtimate. But if the calculation ſhall be grounded on the revenue of the years 1793—1798, the annual receipts of the years 1802—1809 ſhould be eſtimated as about 30 ½ per cent greater than thoſe of that period, or at about 10,900,000, dollars.

It ſeems that thoſe two reſpective ſums may reaſonably be conſidered as the two extremes, which the *average* annual receipts of the eight enſuing years will not exceed.——The firſt calculations of 9,250,000 dollars appears to be below the probable reſult, ſince, being predicated on the conſumption of the three years preceding the European maritime war, without any other addition than that reſulting from the aſcertained increaſe of population, it reſts on the ſuppoſition, that the permanent wealth of the United States has not, during that war, encreaſed in any greater proportion than their population;—and that the whole of the external commerce acquired during the ſame period, muſt neceſſarily be loſt by the return of peace amongſt foreign nations.

Although, therefore, it be preſumable that the receipts of ſome of theſe years will, from temporary cauſes, fall below that ſum, it is believed that taking the whole period of eight years, the duties on merchandize and tonnage may ſafely be averaged at a ſum not leſs than 9,500,000 dollars.

As a minute inveſtigation of the ſeveral rates of duty now paid by the ſeveral ſpecies of foreign merchandize may, perhaps, ſuggeſt ſome advantageous modifications, a table of thoſe rates is annexed to this report.

Without any view to an increaſe of revenue, but in order to guard as far as poſſible againſt the value of goods being underrated in the invoices, it would be eligible to lay ſpecific duties on all ſuch articles, now paying duties ad valorem, as may be ſuſceptible of that alteration.—Amongſt ſuch, the following have been ſuggeſted:—Fruits and ſpices, pickled and dried fiſh, oil, glue, ſeveral ſpecies of drugs, watches, gunpowder, and ſegars.

Legiſlative proviſions ſeem neceſſary in order better to define the reſtrictions, under which the intercourſe with the adjacent Britiſh and Spaniſh poſſeſſions ſhall be carried on, in conformity with treaties; under which the articles of the growth or manufacture of the United States may be imported free of duty, by the way of New Orleans, from the weſtern parts of the union to the ports of the Atlantic ſtates, and from theſe to the interior diſtricts of collection on the weſtern waters; and under which drawbacks ſhall be allowed on the exportation of foreign articles.

Permanent Internal Duties.

The annual ſtatement prepared by the commiſſioner of the revenue, and which will be completed in a few days, precludes the neceſſity of exhibiting here all the details pertaining to this branch of revenue.

The ſtatement (M) is an abſtract of its amount for the year 1800 during which the duties on ſpirits and ſtills, refined ſugars, licences to retailers, ſales at auction, and pleaſurable carriages, produced a nett ſum of 576,888 dollars and 80 cents. The duties on ſtamps, which as under the exiſting laws they will ceaſe after the 4th day of March, 1803, are not included amongſt the permanent revenues, amounted for the ſame year to 209,853 dollars and 32 cents; both together conſtitute an item of dollars 786,742 12-100ths.

The receipts in the Treaſury from all the internal revenues, have amounted for the year ending on the 30th September, 1801, to 919,719 dollars and 16 cents; deducting from this ſum 65,000 dollars, being the eſtimated amount of drawbacks, paid during that year, out of the proceeds of the external renvenues, on the exportation of domeſtic diſtilled ſpirits and refined ſugar, leaves a nett ſum of about 854,000 dollars, and an increaſe of near 70,000 dollars beyond the revenue of 1800,

The accounts of the laſt nine months being yet but partially rendered, it is not practicable to aſcertain to what claſs of duties the encreaſe belongs, nor particularly to diſcriminate between the encreaſe of the revenue ariſing from ſtamps, and that of the permanent internal revenues. Yet, it is believed that theſe, excluſively of the ſtamp duties, may ſafely be eſtimated, for the averge of the years 1802—1809, at an annual ſum not leſs than 650,000 dollars.

In order, however to ſecure that amount, a reviſion of the ſyſtem, ſo far as it relates to country ſtills, is eſſentially neceſſary. Whilſt the owners of ſmall diſtilleries, in ſome parts of the union, complain of the operation of a tax, raiſed on the capacity of their ſtills; that ſame regulation has enabled all thoſe whoſe capitals are larger, and local ſituation more advantageous, eſpecially in the middle ſtates, to reduce the actual duty on the quantity of ſpirits, diſtilled from grain, to about three cents per gallon.—But improvements have lately been introduced, which, by accelerating the proceſs of diſtilation, will, according to the eſtimate of the commiſſioner of the revenue, reduce the duty on ſtills to about three-fifths of a cent per gallon of diſtilled ſpirits. The effect of theſe on the revenue has already been ſenſibly felt in one of the moſt productive diſtricts of the United States; and unleſs it ſhall be counteracted, either by reſtricting laws, or by an increaſe of the duty on the capacity of the ſtills, or by a change of the ſubject of taxation, a conſiderable defalcation muſt be expected.

Whatever mode may be adopted, it is reſpectfully ſubmitted, whether the revenue may not be benefited, and juſt ground of complaint removed by a repeal or modification, of the clauſe which compels a yearly entry of ſtills in the month of June, under a penalty of 250 dollars; by a permiſſion to perſons who take ſhort licences to continue diſtilling beyond the time limited in their licences, on paying a proportionate duty; and, by reducing into one act, all the laws in relation to duties on ſtills and domeſtic diſtilled ſpirits.

It will appear by the ſame ſtatement, [M,] that whilſt the expences of collection on merchandize and tonnage, which are defrayed out of the revenue, do not exceed 4 per cent; thoſe on the permanent internal duties, amount to almoſt 20 per cent. This, however, is an inconvenience which, on account of the great number of individuals on whom the duties are raiſed, and of their diſperſed ſituation throughout the whole extent of the United States, muſt, more or leſs attach to the ſyſtem of internal taxation, ſo long as the wants of government ſhall not require any conſiderable extention, and the total amount of revenue ſhall remain inconſiderable.

(To be continued.)

—

Congreſs of the United States.

—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thurſday, December 21.

A petition of Conſtant Freeman, a Canadian refugee, and from ſeveral inhabitants of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, reſpecting poſt roads, were preſented and referred.

The Library bill was read a third time and paſſed.

Mr. J. C. Smith made a report from the committee of claims on the ſeveral petitions of Leonard Jarvis; the ſecurities of John and Jacob Gilbert, and of William Elles; which were unfavorable to the petitioners:—The houſe concurred.

Dr. Mitchell, after obſerving that it was proper to lay up and retain timber for naval purpoſes, it might be expedient to apply the product of the ſales of public veſſels and naval ſtores which had been made, to that object; propoſed the following:

Reſolved, That enquiry ought to be made whether any, and what further proviſion is neceſſary relative to dock-yards and naval ſtores.

A long and deſultory debate enſued, principally pointing to the diſpoſal of the motion: viz. whether the houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole in order to refer the reſolution to a ſelect committee, or whether the houſe ſhould refer it. Precedents to ſupport both modes were produced and ſupported.

At length the motion for the houſe to go into a committee prevailed, when the following motion was made and paſſed, with which the houſe concurred, viz.

Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee that ſo much of the meſſage of the Preſident of the U. S. as relates to naval preparation and the eſtabliſhment of ſcites for naval purpoſes, ought to be referred to a ſelect committee. Five members were appointed.

A meſſage was received from the Senate containing ſome reſolutions reſpecting lieut. Sterrett and the officers and crew of the ſchooner Enterprize, approbating their gallantry, and making preſents as a token of national gratitude.

On motion the meſſage was referred to a committee of the whole for Monday next.

Mr. Smilie roſe to move a reconſideration to make it the order of this day: he tho't the national council could not too ſoon expreſs their high regard for the bravery of our officers and ſeamen in evincing ſo glorious a diſplay of their valor.

The ſpeaker informed that no member being in the minority could move a reconſideration. Mr. Smilie was on that ſide the deciſion. Mr. Rutledge, who had voted with the majority, afterwards moved a reconſideration. Meſſrs. Eutis

Mitchell and Bacon supported the reconsideration, and Mr. Dana opposed it.

A reconsideration was negatived 36 to 34.

Mr. Bayard moved a resolution "that the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the laws laying duties on stills and domestic distilled spirits; on refined sugar; on licences to retailers; on sales at auction and on pleasure carriages. It was afterwards moved and admitted to insert —on stamp vellum, parchment and paper, and postage of newspapers.

Mr. Bayard supported the resolution, and particularly the reference to the committee of ways and means. A lengthy debate ensued, comprizing too great a variety of public business to be inserted in a brief sketch.

NEW-BEDFORD, Dec. 18.

The ship Active, Waterman of this port, sailed from New-York, for Guadaloupe, a few weeks past; having as passengers, about 80 of the former inhabitants of that Island. By the following extract of a letter from capt. Waterman, to one of his friends, it appears, that notwithstanding the late change there, they met with a favorable reception:—

Point-Petre, Guadaloupe, Nov. 27.

"I embrace the first opportunity to acquaint you of my safe arrival, and to my great astonishment found the island in the hands of the colored people: the revolution took place three days previous to our arrival; no blood was shed, they arrested the former Governor, and sent him off the island. I was honored with a visit from the mulatto Governor, to welcome his countrymen home: he promised them his protection, and the restoration of their former property. The American flag is here treated with great respect."

NEW-YORK December 28.

A passenger in the ship Betsey, captain Allen, from Liverpool, has brought one London paper of the evening of the 29th October, containing the Speech of the King of the British at the opening of the session of Parliament and a report that the Definitive Treaty with France would be concluded on the 9th November, on which day a general rejoicing had been ordered by the Consular Government.

—

We are informed by the Thomas Pinckney, that the news of Peace reached La-Guira on the 20th November, in an express-schooner dispatched from the Governor of Martinique to the Captain General of the province of Carraccas by whom it was discredited, and supposed to be a fabrication for the purpose of inspiring a groundless hope of security previous to some premeditated visit from the English.

—

ENTERED,

Ship Betsey, Allen, Liverpool; Young Eagle, Stell, Port a Cavalla; Brig Lydia, Leonard, Martinico; Eliza, Pendleton, Jamaica; Venus, Crocker, Savannah; Eliza, Swain, dito. Sch'rs. Factor, Sturges, Port Republican; Peggy, Robins, Aux Cayes; Hope, Bard, Virginia; Betsey, White, ditto; Two Brothers, Campbell, Martinique; Pegy, Robinson, Havannah; Sarah, Smith, Charleston; Neutrality, Snow, St. Croix; Sally, ———, Washington; Industry, ———, New-Orleans; Success, Turner, Guadaloupe; Dean, Ackerly, Savannah; Thomas Pinckney, M'Faul, La Guira; George Clinton, Holden, New-Orleans; New Haven, ———, St. Croix.

CLEARED—Ship Charleston, Hussey, Liverpool; Brig Friends, Mark, Havannah; Sea Nymph, Hasen, Nantes; sloop Betsey, Chase New-Providence.

The ship Liverpool Packet, Waite, arrived at Charleston in 12 days.

Arrived since our last.

Ship Betsey, Allen, 55 days from Liverpool. Brig Fox, Parsons, of Savannah; and ship Eliza, for Portland, were to sail in 2 days. Ship Portland, Pollard, was to sail for New-York in 14 days. Dec. 15, in lat. 37 15, long 69 50, W. spoke sloop Lydia, Smith, out 30 days from St. Kitts, bound to New-York.

Brig Thomas Pinckney, M'Fall, 28 days from La Guira. The Brig Mary, John O'connor, of this port, arrived at La-guira on the 26th ult. Flour 9 Dollars per Barrel.

Schooner Industry, Bradbury, 18 days from Newport. Off the East end of L. Island spoke schooner Betsey, out 34 days from Antigua bound to Rhode Island.

Schooner Two Brothers, Campbell, 36 days from Martinique. Off the east end of Long-Island spoke the sloop Betsey bound from New-Haven to Savannah.

Schooner Sarah, Smith, 10 days from Charleston; in lat. 25 50, spoke sloop Susanna, Morgan, bound to Philadelphia, out 13 days from Havannah. Captain Morgan informed that an embargo for three weeks had been laid on all shipping in the Havannah.

Brig Lydia Leonard, 28 days from Martinique, with molasses. Left there, brig Hunter, Coats, and schooner Amiable Creole, of New-York, just arrived.

Schr. Hope, Beard, from Alexandria. Off the Capes of Philadelphia spoke the brig William, out 5 days from Bordeaux, bound to Norfolk.

Schr. Factor, Sturges, from Port-Republican. Dec. 12, in lat. 30, 16, long. 72 spoke brig Eliza, out 33 days from Aux-Cayes, bound to Newburyport.

Schr. Pegasus, Robins, from Aux-Cayes. Left there, ship Jefferson, Cutter, for this port. Dec. 19, in lat. 32, 12, spoke a schooner bound from Guadaloupe to Newburyport; and on the 21st, in lat. 35, 36, spoke a sloop bound from St. Martins to New-London; wind blowing fresh could not learn either of their names.

Schooner Sally, Stoneman, (belonging to Philadelphia) from New-Orleans. Arrived at Belleisle in the mouth of the river of New-Orleans, ship Carlisle, Gibson, belonging to Baltimore, from Bourdeaux; schr. Demophilos, D. Tear, of Baltimore, from Kingston Jamaica, schr. Polly of Wilmington, Thomas Baker—In long. 73, spoke a ship from Rotterdam, bound to Charleston, out 42 days. The brig Juliana, of and for this port, sailed from New-Orleans on the 16th November. Left there, ship George Washington of Philadelphia, bound to Liverpool; ship Augusta, Hughes, of this port; ship South Carolina, ———, do; brig Patty, ———, do; brig George Clinton, Holden, do. and a number of others, names not recollected. Ship Anna, Johnson, of this port, left New-Orleans for Havanna on the 10th November, at which time the ship Defiance was ready to sail for the Havanna. Brig Dyett, arrived at New-Orleans on the 15th November.

Schr. Neutrality, Stow, from Ct. Croix. Left there, ship Hunter, Alsop, of this port; and brig Amelia, Rucker, of New-haven, both to sail in a few days. Dec. 13, in lat. 34 long. 72, 30, spoke schr. Experiment, Hyer, out 3 days from Baltimore, bound to Cuba.

Brig George Clinton, Holden, from New-Orleans. Dec. 3 spoke in the mouth of the river the schr. Anna, of Portland, Wooldridge from New-York; ship Diana, of Baltimore, capt. Cox, from Jamaica; ship Carlisle of Baltimore, from Bordeaux; and schooner Nancy, Morris, from Philadelphia. Dec. 22, in lat. 36 40, l. 72 W. spoke ship Harper, Burnham, out 95 days from Jamaica, bound to Kennebunk in distress for provisions; supplied him with bread and beef. Ebenezer, Bunker, late captain of the Harper, died on the passage. Dec. 9, in lat. 33 spoke brig Maria, of and for Norfolk, out 19 days from Jamaica.

Brig Newhaven, Akin, 23 days from St. Kitts. Left there, brig Nancy, Newell, for Norfolk; and schooner General Greene for Newport. Nov. 16th, in lat. 32, long. 73, spoke schooner Trial, Wilmot, out 23 days from Port Republican.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.

Cleared, ship Fame Lewis, Amsterdam.

Ship China, Kerr, from hence to Batavia, was taken the 27th July, by the Fly sloop of war.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

MR. POULSON,

The government of the United States having by the late treaty, relinquished the claims which our merchants had on the government of France, for the spoilations on our commerce—I wish to know, whether the United States have not, by this act, became liable for the amount of these claims? If they are, would it not be proper to convene the interested for the purpose of devising adequate means for obtaining from our own government, compensation for these claims.

ALLEGIANCE and PROTECTION.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.

Arrived last night, schr. Rising States, captain Cranston, 32 days from Point-Petre, Guadaloupe.

The ship Tioga, from the Havannah, and brig Norfolk are in the bay.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1.

—

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Gibraltar (who had been waiting there six weeks for convoy up the Straits) to a respectable mercantile house in New-York, dated 22d October.

"It is to be wished the squadron coming out from the United States, may have different orders from that now here, to give some protection to the trade. With the exception of one convoy by the Essex, the frigates have done nothing. A single one was sufficient for the blockade of Tripoli; and the others would have been much better employed in affording regular convoys for the trade, which has been waiting months in port for that purpose, and who in vain applied to them for protection. I would not be understood to attach any blame to commodore Dale—he has always appeared to shew an anxiety to be more serviceable; and therefore only prevented by following peremptory orders.

"The ship New-York Packet, with stores for the squadron, has been captured and carried into Algeziras; and it has not been without much trouble and delay that she has been given up, on condition of discharging her cargo there. It may be considered a fortunate circumstance that she was given up at all, having on board some flour on private account, destined for Gibraltar. If this was admitted to have been shipped with a view to save the United States a little expence, it may be called a very ill-judged œconomy; and it not only subjected the vessel and cargo to condemnation, but implicated the government in the charge of authorising a breach of the blockade. Whether we consider the limited service of the squadron here or the protracted arrival of the store-ship, we may be justified in saying, that the government has neither shewn the ability nor the diligence which ought to have characterized it, and had not the commandant here opened the king's stores to Commodore Dale, his crew would have been without bread and meat. The ship has now laid three weeks idly waiting for a store ship which should have arrived two months ago."

—

Within a short time past, nearly 2000lbs of gun-powder have been seized by the firewards of Boston, for being found in situations not allowed by law.

"*Smooth runs the water where the brook is deepest.*" SHAKESPEARE.

IF mankind would profit by precept or example, they might become wise and virtuous, and probably happy: But precepts are disregarded, and examples are forgotten, in consequence of which man remains ignorant, tho' vain—vicious, tho' deceitful—miserable, tho' absorbed in voluptuous pleasures.

Every one is ready to admit that *deep waters run smooth*, and that a *shallow brook* is ever known by its *roaring*, by its *agitation*, and by the *froth* which usually appears on its surface. Notwithstanding this, many are liable to mistake the bawling of a conceited pedant, for deep wisdom—the wild ravings of a mad-brained declaimer, for energetic oratory, and the frothy chatering of a coxcomb, for plain common sense.

I have known a village lawyer, in defending a cause of not more than fifty cents consequence, pour forth such a torrent of latin phrases and hard words, as to confound the jury, astonish the judge, and convince the spectators that he was a man of *vast law knowledge*, when at the same time had he been properly *sounded*, he would have proved nothing but a *shallow brook*.

I have known, too, a physician, who, from his constant use of technical terms and learned language, had obtained the character of a very *skilful doctor*. He was once called to attempt the resuscitation of a drowned man, on approaching the corpse, he commenced such an harangue, that the crowd stood mute with astonishment. At length a simple fellow declared, with some earnestness, that the doctor was a very skilful man. "Yes, that he is," replied an honest countryman, "if he can bring a man to life by *talking*."

Almost innumerable instances might be cited, where men, by too great a propensity for *talking* (and talking *high*, too) have exposed the *shallowness of the water*, when, had they been able to control their *wisy member*, they might have passed for men of common sense.

I have somewhere seen an *empty head* compared with an *empty cask*, the very *noise* and *sound* of which is convincing proof of its *destitute condition*. But I think a *fool's head* most resembles a *Bell*: it is a *hollow noisy thing*, with a *long tongue* or *clapper* in it.

TOUCHSTONE.

Balance.

THE FORCE OF GRATITUDE.

There is a species of grateful remorse, which sometimes has been known to operate on the minds of the most hardened in impudence. Towards the beginning of this century, an actor, celebrated for mimicry, was to have been employed by a comic author to take off the person, the maaner, and the singular awkard delivery of the celebrated doctor Woodard, whom it was intended to introduce on the stage in a laughable character. The mimic dressed himself as a countryman, and waited on the doctor with a long catalogue of ailments, which he said attended on his wife. The physician heard with amazement, diseases and pains, of the most opposite nature, repeated and redoubled on the wretched patient. For since the actor's greatest wish was to keep Dr. Woodard in his company as long as possible, that he might make the more observations on his gestures, he loaded his poor imaginary spouse with every infirmity which had any probable chance of prolonging the interview. At length, being completely master of his errand, he drew from his purse a guinea, and, with a scrape, made an uncouth offer of it. "Put up thy money, poor fellow," cried the doctor, "put up thy money. Thou hast need of all thy cash, and all thy patience too, with such a bundle of diseases tied to thy back."

The actor returned to his employer, and recounted the whole conversation, with such true feelings of the physician's character, that the author screamed with approbation. His raptures were soon checked; for the mimic told him with the emphasis of sensibility, that he would sooner die, than prostitute his talents to the rendering such genuine humanity a public laughing stock.

—

On Thursday last, arrived in this city, in the Philadelphia mail stage, five Indians, with Mr. Wells, who acts as interpreter: among these are the Little Turtle, principal chief of the Miami tribe, and a chief of the Pattawattami tribe—the remaining three, we understand, are of inferior rank. They are on their journey to Washington, to visit the chief magistrate of the United States. *Balt. pap.*

Sale by Auction.

Will be added to our sales to-morrow the 2d instant,

3 crates of Queens Ware assorted
2 boxes glass do. do.
2 bales blue balfthicks and duffils
1 bale Kendal cottons
1 bale Ravens duck and
2 bales Russia sheeting.

H. & T. MOORE,
January 1, Auctioniers.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

A daring attempt was yesterday made, by one yellow and two black men, to rob a Mr. Crosby, between Colchester and Pohic Church on the road to Alexandria. The yellow man had on a drab coatee and trousers, and appeared to be about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high—one of the blacks had on a blue jacket and trousers, and short boots, and has a large scar on one of his cheeks, supposed to be about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high—the other a little less, in the same dress, excepting boots, and was knocked down by Mr. Crosby and cut about the ear with the butt end of a gun. The black in boots seemed most daring and was severely beaten—when the other two ran away they called out to him by the name of Ned or Ben to come after them.

The above reward will be paid for apprehending and convicting the above described fellows, or Fifty Dollars for either on application at this office.

January 1. 3t‡

Certificate of Alexandria Bank Stock Lost.

A Certificate for one Share of Stock, No. 671, issued to Thomas Williams, March 28th, 1793, is lost or mislaid—Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the President and Directors of the Bank of Alexandria for a renewal of the same.

J. & T. VOWELL.

January 1. eo3t‡

FOR SALE,

30 bls. BEEF, warranted to keep a three years' voyage,
30 kegs of SOUNDS and TONGUES.
Apply to
Wm. I. HALL.
Merchants Wharf, Nov. 28. d3teo

Valuable Property for Sale.

Seven hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburgh. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the surveyor of the county will shew these lands.

I will sell all or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the city of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.
October 23 es

Notice.

Those who have claims against the estate of *Benjamin Shreve*, deceased, are desired to furnish them properly authenticated: those who are indebted to the estate are requested to call on John Janney and make payment.

WILLIAM PATON,
EDWD. STABLER,
JOHN JANNEY, } Exe'rs.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Alexandria, on Friday night last, a Negro man named BEN, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, bandy legged, has lost two of his under teeth before, has a scar under one of his eyes, but which I do not recollect, and has a very remarkable one on his breast, occasioned by a burn when young: had on, when he went off, a drab colored pea jacket, blue cloth sailor's do. underneath, blue cloth trowsers, pale blue stockings, half boots, fur hat, with a band and buckle, cotton shirt, blue handkerchief, checked with red, round his neck and sundry other clothing not known. His brother Henson is one of the ferry men at Alexandria, and very probably they may change their clothes. Ben has lived with Mr. John Hodgken at the ferry for three years, and is known very well by a number of the citizens of Alexandria and gentlemen in Maryland: this fellow's mother lives in Brocket's square, and it is supposed he is concealed somewhere there. He attempted to make his escape once before, secreted in a ship bound to Europe by some free negroes, and was not discovered by the captain till he had been four days at sea, and luckily fell in with a ship bound to Baltimore, shipped him on board of her, from whence he was committed to Baltimore jail where I found him. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver said fellow to me, near Colchester, Fairfax county, or secures him in any jail, so that I get him again.

JOHN H. MANLEY.

N. B. All persons whatsoever are forewarned from harboring said fellow at their peril. Dec. 22. eo3t‡

Notice.

THE subscribers have in their hands a sum of money received from the late firms of Messrs. Tabb and M'Affry, and Patrick M'Affry and Co. merchants of the town of Martinsburg, in the state of Virginia; and as they understand that Mr. Michael M'Kewan, of said place, has purchased a number of the claims against that estate---Thir is, therefore, to give notice to him, and all others having demands against the estate of the said Tabb and M'Affry, and Patrick M'Affry and Co. to bring in their accounts to us, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of March next, in order to receive their dividend of the money in our hands. Those who do not produce their accounts by that time will be excluded from a dividend.

A. & J. KENNEDY & Co.
Balt. Dec. 4. 2aw 1st Mch

For Sale,

A seat for a Merchant Mill, with ten acres of Meadow Land; situated on Broad Creek, in the state of Maryland, about three miles from Alexandria. For particulars apply to Jonathan Swift, esq. or to W. D. ADDISON.
Oxen Hill, Dec. 8. saw

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
Best white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburgs,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas.
ALSO ON HAND,
A Quantity of
Turk's Island, Isle of May, and Cadiz SALT.
December 29. eotf

To be Let.

A convenient Dwelling House, on Cameron-street, lately occupied by Doctor R. Creighton. Immediate possession may be had—for terms apply to
J. PATTON & J. DYKES.
December 30. eo3t

COTTOM & STEWART

Have received, a large and general
ASSORTMENT of BOOKS
IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF
POLITE LITERATURE;
Amongst which, are the following:

JEFFERSON'S Notes on Virginia, hot press'd Ed. Kotzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Musical Magazine, Park's Travels, Steuart's View of Society, Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Fuller's Practice of Physic, Wallis on Health, Paley's Philosophy, 2 vols. Gibson's Surveying, Moore's Navigation, by Blunt, Burns's Poems, Millot's Ancient History, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2 vols. Beauties of St. Pierre, Buchan's Family Physician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinson's Admiralty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentleman and Ladies Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willich's Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edinburgh Dispensatory, Elegant Extracts, Constitutions, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ditto on National Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4vols Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Polite Education Tooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Guthrie's Geography, Knoxe's Education, 2 vols. Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Costigan's Travels, Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. Damberger's Travels, &c. &c

NOVELS.

The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Leivis) 2 vols. My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit of the Castle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara Howard, Ormond, Weiland, Maid of the Hamlet, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Athlin and Dimbayne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Mysteries of Udolpho, 3 vols. Louisa, Julia and the Baron, Ghost Seer, Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Camilla, 5 vols. Evelina, 2 vols Monk, 2 vols. Family of Ortenburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black Valley, Ellen and Mordaunt, 2 vols. George Barnwell, Mountain Cottager, Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Roachfort Family, Darcy, Emila de Varmont, Oakindale Abbey, The Fair Impostor, 3 vols. Edelfrida, 4 vols. Count de Hoenfdern, 3 vols. Henrietta Mortimer, 2 vols. Fashionable Daughter, Count Gleichen, Emma Dorville, Scotch Heiress, 3 vols. Miss Battimores, 2 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2 vols. Wandering Islander, 2 vols. Cornelia Sedley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by Moore, 2 vols. Mordaunt, by Ditto, 2 vols. Reuben and Rachell, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols. Mystic Cottager, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Common Prayer Books; Dilworth, Webster, Universal, Pearce, London, and Rational Spelling Books, Primers, and a large collection of Histories and Childrens' Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper Hangings, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the grose, dozen, or single.

☞ Country Shopkeepers supplied on the lowest terms.

BENNETT & WATTS

HAVE IMPORTED
In the Augusta from London, and Commerce from Liverpool, via Baltimore,
The following GOODS,
which completes their assortment for the season---viz.

Superfine cloths and kerseymeres,
5-4 and 6-4 broad cloths of every description,
4-4 and 7-8 plains,
7-4 6-4 and 4-4 moleskin cut coatings,
Kerseys and bathsticks,
2 trunks muffs, tippets and ermines,
1 box thread edgings, laces, and veils,
3 cases Irish linen,
2 do. do. sheetings and diapers,
3 trunks printed calicoes,
1 case table knives and forks,
White Chapel needles,
Fashionable buttons,
Silk shawls,
Cotton and silk hosiery,
11-8 and 6-4 cotton and linen check,
Threads, tapes and bobbins,
8, 10, 12, and 20d nails, &c. &c.

All of which will be round and open for sale in a few days on moderate terms, at the usual credit, by wholesale or retail.
Oct. 22. diweo

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

ROBERT B. JAMESSON

OFFERS FOR SALE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
LIQUORS & GROCERIES,
-Consisting of-

Old Cogniac, Barcelona, Peach, and Apple } BRANDIES,
Java, and Green } COFFEE,
Spinning Cotton, Molasses,
Old Jamaica, W. India, and N. England } RUM,
Demijohns, from 3 to 6 gals.
Stone Jugs,
Starch and Fig Blue,
Claret, Madeira, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga and Corsica } WINES,
Holland Genova,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento,
Cayenne and Black } PEPPER,
Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin & Souchong } TEAS, *of the Clothier's cargo,*
Muscovado, Loaf, and Powdered } SUGARS,
Rice, Race and Ground Ginger,
Castile, White, and Brown } SOAP,

Best Orleans and flota indigo, Spanish segars, mustard, madder, coperas, allum, brimstone, glue, saltpetre, sweet oil in flasks and bottles, Leiper's and Hamilton's snuff, short pipes in kegs, common and fine Albany chocolate, wine and cyder vinegar, capers, olives, anchovies, cucumbers, fruits in brandy, pearl barley, battle and FF gunpowder, patent shot, Cavendish's best chewing tobacco.

Also,

A few kegs and boxes fresh raisins and currants. Nov. 30. eo1m

MILFORD FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a Decree of the Court of Chancery of Fairfax county, will be sold on the premises, on the first day of January next, at 12 o'clock,

A TRACT of LAND on Holmes's Run, late the property of Robert Allison, deceased, containing 44 acres, to satisfy debts due to Robert Mease and Dennis Ramsay, both of Alexandria. On this tract, known by the name of MILFORD, there is erected a mill, supplied by a very constant stream of water, well calculated for grist or merchant use: she has a pair of good burr stones, and a pair of cullens, with bolting cloth, screen, elevators, hopper-boy, &c. It is calculated that the burr stones alone can grind 30,000 bushels of wheat in the year, and that there is sufficient head of water to convert her into an over-shot mill. There are besides on the premises, a good log house, meat house, stable and cabin. The whole in fee simple, as will appear by reference to the records of the county court. The mill is situated about 5¼ miles from Alexandria, ¼ of a mile from each of the great roads leading from the westward, is well adapted for the purchase of grain, and offers to a capatalist alluring prospects of gain.

The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase money shall be payable in eight months, one third in sixteen months, and one third within two years from the day of sale, with interest from that time. The purchaser to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money at the terms beforementioned.

CHARLES LITTLE,
Wm. PAYNE,
GEO. SUMMERS, } *Com'rs.*
Nov. 17. eo6t 2aw9t

BENNETT and WATTS

HAVE IMPORTED,
In the ship Martha, arrived at Baltimore,
The following Goods,
-VIZ.-
Mens' Boots and Half Boots of the 1st quality and fashion—*London made.* Shoes 1st and 2d quality.
FLEECY HOSIERY,
Consisting of
Socks, Stockings, Waistcoats, Shirts and Drawers, &c. &c.
Nov. 17. eo

The Subscriber will Rent
AN EXCELLENT
ROCK-FISHERY

On Potomak Creek, with a Lot of Land adjoining thereto; on which are a small dwelling-house, store-house, and all other necessary houses for the accommodation of a family. This place is considered a good stand for a store. Possession will be given on the 1st of January.

LEWIS WAUGH.
December 14. 1aw4t‡

The Subscriber will SELL

OR
EXCHANGE for approved land near the Blue-Ridge,
A valuable Tract of Land
in Northumberland county, two miles from the court-house, and near the bank of the Potomac, containing 1165 acres. This tract is divided into two plantations, on the one there is a brick dwelling house 50 by 33 feet conveniently divided, and two brick offices, 24 by 16 feet. A framed house 20 by 16 feet designed for an overseer, and other out houses.

The conveniences of this place are equalled by few, and the prospect excelled by none in the state. The house is situated on a high hill and commands an extensive view of the Potomac and the Chesapeake bay. There is a creek abounding with the finest fish and oysters, which terminates the flat land of this tract, that is navigable for bay craft, and affords an excellent landing place within half a mile of the house. On this part of the tract there is an excellent bearing apple and peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. It has a great sufficiency of oak and hickory timber, for the use of the plantation, besides a large quantity of pine.

On the other plantation there is a frame dwelling house 32 by 16 feet, and a few out houses, such as tenants generally have about them. This part of the tract is as well situated for farming as any lands in Virginia. It is well watered, has a sufficiency of timber for its support, and flourishing young peach and apple orchards.

As it is presumable that no person will make such a purchase without viewing the premises, all that is necessary to add is that Mr. Spencer Ball, living thereon, will shew the whole, and is fully authorised to make sale thereof.

JAMES V. BALL.

N. B. Any person purchasing may be supplied with stock of all kinds necessary and sufficient for the plantation.
Feb. 10. 1aw.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Francis White and Margaret his wife to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to Dr. James Craik of the town of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale for cash, before the Coffee House door in the said town, on the first Monday in February next, at 12 o'clock in the day,

A Tract of LAND lying upon the North River on Cacapehon, in the county of Hampshire, containing four hundred acres.

Another Tract adjoining it, containing twenty three acres.

Another Tract adjoining the first, containing one hundred and thirty one acres.

Another Tract adjoining the last, containing one hundred and twenty nine acres more or less.

On these tracts there is a large quantity of low grounds, equal to any in that county, a considerable proportion of the upland is arable, producing good crops of wheat and rye.

As it is presumed persons, inclined to purchase, will examine the premises, a further description is unnecessary. A title will be made upon payment of the money.

JAMES KEITH
SAM. CRAIG.
Dec. 32. 6t‡

Wanted,

A steady and active GIRL, of good character, either white or black (though the former would be preferable) as a child's maid. To such as can come well recommended good pay will be given—None otherwise need apply. Enquire of the Printers.
December 12. eo

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.